Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (currently amended) An element comprising a support on which is disposed an organic electroconductive polymeric layer containing a conductive polymer and ~~such that when~~ a printing solution containing a conductivity enhancing agent in contact with ~~contacts~~ said electroconductive layer, such that the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 10 below $1x10^6\Omega$.

2. (currently amended) The element of claim 1 wherein the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 1000 below $1x10^6\Omega$.

3. (currently amended) The element of claim 1 wherein the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 100 below $1x10^6\Omega$.

4. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the conductivity enhancing agent is an organic compound containing dihydroxy, poly-hydroxy, carboxyl, amide, or lactam groups.

5. (original) The element of claim 4 wherein the organic compound containing dihydroxy, poly-hydroxy, carboxyl, amide, or lactam groups is:

(a) represented by the following Formula II:

$$(OH)_n\text{-}R\text{-}(COX)_m$$

II

wherein m and n are independently an integer of from 1 to 20, R is an alkylene group having 2 to 20 carbon atoms, an arylene group having 6 to 14

(b) a sugar, sugar derivative, polyalkylene glycol, or glycerol compound; or

(c) selected from the group consisting of N-methylpyrrolidone, pyrrolidone, caprolactam, N-methyl caprolactam, or N-octylpyrrolidone.

6. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein said conductivity enhancing agent is a N-methylpyrrolidone, pyrrolidone, caprolactam, N-methylcaprolactam, N-octylpyrrolidone, sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose, sugar alcohol, 2-furan carboxylic acid, 3-furan carboxylic acid, sorbitol, glycol, ethylene glycol, glycerol, diethylene glycol, or triethylene glycol, or a mixture of any two or more of these compounds.

7. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein said conductivity enhancing agent is N-methylpyrrolidone, pyrrolidone, caprolactam, N-methyl caprolactam, or N-octylpyrrolidone.

8. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein said conductivity enhancing agent is ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol or glycerol.

9. (currently amended) The element of claim 1 wherein said conductivity enhancing agent ~~neutral-charge conductivity enhancer~~ is a mixture of ethylene glycol, glycol or glycerol.

10. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein said conductivity enhancing agent is one or more than one compound selected from the group consisting of N-methylpyrrolidone, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, glycerol, and diethylene glycol.

11. (original) The element of claim 5, wherein n and m independently of one another denote an integer from 2 to 8.

12. (original) The element of claim 4 wherein the organic compound containing lactam groups is N-methylpyrrolidone, pyrrolidone, caprolactam, N-methylcaprolactam, or N-octylpyrrolidone.

13. (original) The element of claim 5 wherein the conductivity enhancing agent is sucrose, glucose, fructose, lactose, sorbitol, mannitol, 2-furancarboxylic acid, 3-furancarboxylic acid, ethylene glycol, glycerol, di- or triethylene glycol.

14. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the concentration of conductivity enhancing agent in the printing solution is 0.5 to 25.0 wt %, based on the weight of the printing solution.

15. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the concentration of conductivity enhancing agent in the printing solution is 0.5 to 10.0 wt %, based on the weight of the printing solution.

16. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the concentration of conductivity enhancing agent in the printing solution is 0.5 to 5.0 wt %, based on the weight of the printing solution.

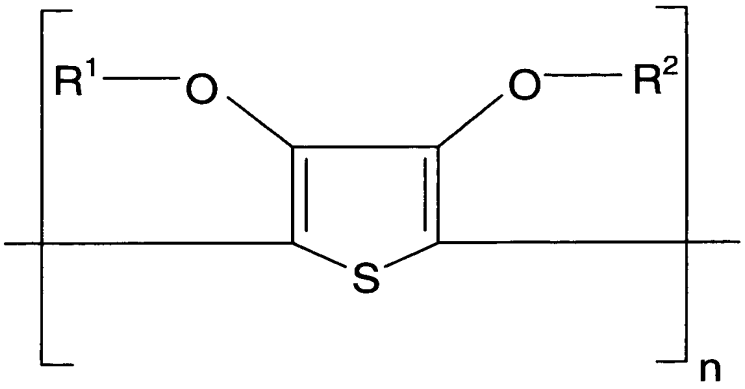
17. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the conductive polymer is a substituted or unsubstituted pyrrole-containing polymer, a substituted or unsubstituted thiophene-containing polymer, or a substituted or unsubstituted aniline-containing polymer.

18. (orginal) The element of claim 1 wherein the layer containing the conductive polymer contains 10 to 1000 mg/m^2 dry coating weight of the conductive polymer.

19. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the layer containing the conductive polymer contains 20 to 500 mg/m^2 dry coating weight of the conductive polymer.

20. (currently amended) The element of claim 1 wherein the layer containing the conductive polymer comprises a mixture containing:

a) a polythiophene according to Formula I;



I

wherein each of R^1 and R^2 independently represents hydrogen or a C1-C4 alkyl group or together represent an optionally substituted C1-C4 alkylene group or a cycloalkylene group, ~~preferably an ethylene group,~~ an optionally alkyl-substituted methylene group, an optionally C1-C12 alkyl- or phenyl-substituted 1,2-ethylene group, a 1,3-propylene group or a 1,2-cyclohexylene group and n is 5-1000;

b) a polyanion compound; and, optionally

c) a film forming polymeric binder.

21. (original) The element of claim 20 wherein the polyanion is an anion of a polymeric carboxylic acid.

22. (original) The element of claim 20 wherein the polyanion is a polyacrylic acid, a poly(methacrylic acid), a poly(maleic acid), or a polymeric sulfonic acid.

23. (original) The element of claim 20 wherein the polyanion is a polystyrenesulfonic acid or a polyvinylsulfonic acid.

24. (currently amended) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder, when present, comprises from 5 to 95 wt% of the layer containing the conductive polymer.

25. (currently amended) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder, when present, is selected from the group consisting of water-soluble or water-dispersible hydrophilic polymers, maleic acid

or maleic anhydride copolymers, cellulose derivatives, polyvinyl alcohol, and poly-N-vinylpyrrolidone.

26. (currently amended) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder, when present, is gelatin or gelatin derivatives.

27. (currently amended) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder, when present, is carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, cellulose acetate butyrate, diacetyl cellulose, or triacetyl cellulose.

28. (currently amended) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder, when present, is an aqueous emulsion of addition-type homopolymers and copolymers prepared from ethylenically unsaturated monomers.

29. (original) The element of claim 28 wherein the monomers are selected from the group consisting of acrylates, methacrylates, acrylamides, methacrylamides, itaconic acid and its half-esters and diesters, substituted and unsubstituted styrenes, acrylonitrile, methacrylonitrile, vinyl acetates, vinyl ethers, vinyl and vinylidene halides, and olefins.

30. (original) The element of claim 20 wherein the film-forming polymeric binder is an aqueous dispersion of polyurethanes or polyesterionomers.

31. (original) The element of claim 20 on which an electrode pattern is made by offset printing, screen-printing or ink-jet printing.

32. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the conductive layer is applied using spin coating, hopper coating, roller coating, or air knife coating.

33. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the support is transparent, opaque, or reflective.

34. (original) The element of claim 1 wherein the support is glass, a polymeric film, paper, silicon wafers, or glass reinforced epoxy.

35. (original) The element of claim 34 wherein the polymeric film support is polyester, polycarbonate, polystyrene, cellulose esters, or polyolefins.

36. (withdrawn) A method for producing an electrode pattern on a support comprising a conductive polymer, the method comprising the steps of :

applying to the support a layer containing a conductive polymer; and

printing on said support a pattern using a printing solution containing a conductivity enhancing agent such that the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 10.

37. (withdrawn) The method of claim 36 wherein the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 1000.

38. (withdrawn) The method of claim 36 wherein the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution decreases by at least a factor of 100.

39. (withdrawn) The method of claim 36 wherein the electrode pattern is made by offset printing, screen-printing or ink-jet printing.

40. (withdrawn) The method of claim 36 wherein the conductive layer is applied using spin coating, hopper coating, roller coating, or air knife coating.

41. (original) The element of claim 20 wherein said polyanion is polystyrene sulfonic acid.

42. (new) An element comprising a support on which is disposed an organic electroconductive polymeric layer containing a conductive polymer and a printing solution containing a conductivity enhancing agent in contact with

said electroconductive layer, such that the resistivity of the areas that are contacted with the printing solution is below $1x10^6\Omega$.

43. (new) An element comprising a support on which is disposed an organic electroconductive polymeric layer containing a conductive polymer treated with a printing solution containing a conductivity enhancing agent, such that the resistivity of the areas treated with the printing solution is below $1x10^6\Omega$.